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CLEMENT DOANE.

OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND WEST STREETS.

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W. C. Adams,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, IND.

Office—on the west corner of McDonald and West streets. Office hours 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 6 P. M. j-31.

George P. Dewese,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

Will attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.

BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Dewese,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and Dubois counties. Nov. 2.

RODOLPHUS SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and West streets. Jan. 13.

W. H. Dewese,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-v

BRUNO HUETNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Land and Insurance Agent. Office at the Court House, Jasper, Ind. 499.

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW MANUFACTURER,
CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them.
Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. mh7-v*

R. BECK,

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.

Would respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work. Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

AUGUST LITSCHIGI,

Saddle and Harness Maker,
EAST SIDE OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE,
JASPER, IND.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of Saddle and Harness work, and will sell as cheap as can be done elsewhere. Give me a call. Repairing and mending done on short notice. [12] AUGUST LITSCHIGI.

Advertise in the Jasper Courier.

"I'd Offer Thee this Hand of Mine."

PARODY BY W. H. RICKETT.

"I'd offer thee this hand of mine,
If you had but the dime,
But purse as slim and light as thine,
Won't do for such hard times—
Thy fortune is too small for me,
I'm sure 'twould never suit,
I ne'er would swap my heart to thee,
Unless you'd give me boot."

"I leave thee in thy wretchedness,
As one too poor to mate—
True love you know can never bless,
Till based on real estate,
And, oh! when whisky punch I quaff,
Well mixed by Charley West,
I'll laugh a merry, jaund laugh,
And swear 'twas for the best."

"My song to thee is nearly o'er,
Time bids me soon to cease,
And I must woo thee thus no more,
Nor war thy bosom's peace—
For we must part and, oh! I must
Win some wealthier fair,
With purse that's long and filled with dust,
My home and heart to share."

Touching Appeal for the Union by a Great and Good Friend.

The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STOECKL, had an audience with the President, and read him the following dispatch:

(TRANSLATION)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10, 1861.
Mr. DE STOECKL, Sec. &c.—Sir: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms against each other are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society—a civil war. For the more than eighty years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise and its progress to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power, in spite of the diversity of their Constitutions and of their interests; and perhaps even because of this diversity Providence seemed to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond which is the basis and the very condition of their political existence. In any event the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it are beyond comparison with those which a dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves. Isolated, they are paralyzed. The struggle which unhappily has just arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties.
Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, may cause the divergent interests now which actually in conflict to co-exist. The American nation would then give high proof of political wisdom in seeking in common such settlement, before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end definitively in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power. Our august master can not resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty still places confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them

by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your counsel may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium. It constitutes, beside, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests; for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in presence of the dangers which menace the American Union and the sincere wishes which His Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so laboriously raised, which appeared so rich in its future. It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself as well to the members of the General Government, as to influential persons whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which is passing through at present. Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Secretary of State has delivered to Mr. DE STOECKL the following acknowledgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1861.

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. DE STOECKL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly, and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which, for a time, have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instructions from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. DE STOECKL, and by him read, by his Majesty's direction, to the President of the United States and Secretary of State. Mr. DE STOECKL will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the President regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the National existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to Mr. DE STOECKL renewed assurances of his high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

MR. EDWARD DE STOECKL, Sec. &c.
ANECDOTE OF JOHN G. WHITTIER.—They tell the following story of the amiable Quaker poet:

On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New Hampshire railroad, and during conversation Mr. Whittier's friend, who is also a member of the Society of Friends, told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building the gun boats at Portsmouth, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistency with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said: "Moses if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of, be sure that it is all sound."

SHOWING HER COLOR.—A gentleman from Cheat Mountain tells the following: A squad of Indiana volunteers out scouting, came across an old woman in a log cabin, in the mountains. After the usual salutation, one of them asked her—

"Well, old lady, are you secesh?" "No," was the answer. "Are you Union?" "No." "What are you then?" "A Baptist, an' ways have been." The Hoosier: let down.

Important Correspondence—Fremont's Proclamation Repudiated by the President—Slaves Not to be Freed.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to publish the following correspondence between Hon. Joseph Holt and President Lincoln. The letter of the President is an assurance to the country that the war is to be prosecuted for the restoration of the Union, and not for abolition. Abolitionists of the Garrison school will no doubt assail the President, but he will find himself stronger without than with them:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The late act of Congress providing for the confiscation of the estate of persons in open rebellion against the Government was, as a necessary war measure, accepted and fully approved by the loyal men of the country. It limited the penalty of confiscation to property actually employed in the service of the rebellion with the knowledge and consent of its owners, and, instead of emancipating slaves thus employed, left their status to be determined either by the courts of the United States or by subsequent legislation. The proclamation, however, of General Fremont, under date of the 30th of August, transcends, and of course violates the law in both these particulars, and declares that the property of rebels, whether used in support of the rebellion or not, shall be confiscated, and if consisting in slaves that they shall be at once manumitted. The act of Congress referred to was believed to embody the conservative policy of your administration upon this delicate and perplexing question, and hence the loyal men of the Border Slave States have felt relieved of all fears of any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to liberate suddenly in their midst a population unprepared for freedom, and whose presence could not fail to prove a source of painful apprehension if not of terror to the homes and families of all. You may therefore well judge of the alarm and condemnation with which the Union-loving citizens of Kentucky—the State with whose popular sentiment I am best acquainted—have read this proclamation. The hope is earnestly indulged by them, as it is by myself, that this paper was issued under the pressure of a military necessity which Gen. Fremont believed justified the step, but that in the particulars specified it has not your approbation and will not be enforced in derogation of law. The magnitude of the interests at stake, and my extreme desire that by no misapprehension of your sentiments or purposes, shall the power and fervor of the loyalty of Kentucky be at this moment abated or chilled must be my apology for the frankness with which I have addressed you, and for the request I venture to make of an expression of your views upon the points of General Fremont's proclamation on which I have commented.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. HOLT.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 12.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT—Dear Sir: Yours of this day in relation to the late proclamation of General Fremont is received. Yesterday I addressed a letter, to him by mail on the same subject, and which is to be made public when he receives it. I herewith send you a copy of that letter which, perhaps, shows my position as distinctly as any one I could write. I will thank you not to make it public until Gen. Fremont shall have had time to receive the original.

Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

MAJ. GEN. J. C. FREMONT—Sir: Yours of the 8th in answer to mine of the 2d inst. is just received. Assuming that you, upon the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30th, I perceived no general objection. The particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subject, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer, just received, expresses the preference on your part that I should make

an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered that the clause of said proclamation be so modified, held, and construed, as to conform to and not transcend the provisions on the subject contained in the act of Congress entitled an Act to Confiscate Property Used for Insurrectionary Purposes, approved August sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one and that said act be published at length with this order.

Your obedient servant.

A. LINCOLN.

Democratic Convention.

The Democracy of Martin, in accordance with previous notice, met in Mass Convention on Tuesday last at this place for the purpose of defining their position.

The meeting organized by appointing the Hon. C. S. Dobbins President, and John R. O'Brien Secretary. Mr. Dobbins addressed the meeting at some length. We did not hear all of his speech but from the frequent and vociferous cheering we suppose it must have been satisfactory to the meeting. The meeting then appointed a committee on resolutions consisting of two from Perry and one from each of the other townships. The Committee having retired the Hon. Wm. E. Niblack was called for to address the meeting which he did in a speech that indicated that he was for fighting the rebels until we taught them to respect the power of the Government, and then it would do to think about terms of peace. He seemed to think that as we were in for the war every true patriot ought to support the Government—he was for country right or wrong. His speech was very satisfactory to the audience. The next call for a speaker was rather calculated to take a person by surprise. Mr. John Baker was called upon to address the meeting, and as he has been a life-long opposer of the Democracy, it seemed a little strange that he should be called upon to address a meeting of the Democracy, but as Mr. Baker is equally bitter in his opposition to the Republicans, we accounted for it upon the supposition that they thought he would abuse the Republicans some in his speech. We did not hear his remarks but understand they were very satisfactory to the majority of the crowd—he being in favor of vigorous war measures accompanied by propositions of peace—which, in our opinion, amounts to just this—conquer a peace, as it is generally conceded that the rebels will not compromise until they get a sound thrashing.—Martin County Herald.

A REBEL DASH.—Recently, near Washington, a dash of the rebel cavalry was made at what they supposed to be a deserted cannon, after about twelve rounds had been fired at it from their howitzers. On a near approach, however, they discovered it to be a sham. Some of the Michiganders had deceived the enemy for sport, by mounting a stovepipe on an old pair of wheels.

Mrs. GENERAL McCLELLAN.—Gen. McClellan three years ago (says a Hartford paper,) married Miss Nellie Marcy, a lady well known in Hartford, who boarded at the Adlyn House, in that city, with her father's family. She is the daughter of Randolph Marcy, of the army, recently promoted to be Inspector-General.

Brigadier General Thomas A. Morris has been notified by the President that a Major General's commission awaited him whenever he was ready to take the field.